THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

VOL. XIII THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917 No. 12

GEORGE M. WRIGHT '74 DIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Served the College as Trustee and Chairman of Finance Committee Since 1895.

The college lost a most loyal friend and servant in the death of George Murray Wright of the class of 1874, who died September 17 in New Yrok city.

Mr. Wright was born in Orwell in 1852. After graduating from Middlebury in 1874, he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was for a long time President of the First National Bank of Orwell, but he was best known to us as a trustee of the college, which position he occupied from 1895 until his death. His greatest service and that for which the College is most profoundly grateful was the administration of the college funds as chairman of the finance committee. Only those who are most intimately acquainted with his career can appreciate the extent and far-reaching significance of his work in the field.

As a man, he is best characterized in the words of President Thomas. "It was because qualities often found apart seemed in our friend to blend so naturally and so perfectly that our hearts went out to him in singular honor and affection. He was just, but he was also kind. He thought deeply, but he had the rare gift of friendship. He did not have too many friends, to spoil the quality of his intimacy. His New England probity, which was the strong foundation of his character, was blended much with appreciation of the human and love of the beautiful. God endowed him with the rare grace of opposing virtues.

"We are grateful that we knew him. We are grateful for what he did for us—and how many men, especially those younger than he, did he strengthen, and steady, and cheer! But more than all we are grateful for what he was."

A. B. King Sails for France.

Arthur B. King, who has been President Thomas' assistant for the past year, left Saturday to take up Y. M. C. A. work in France. He went from Middlebury to New York from where he sails next Saturday for Europe.

After receiving final instructions at the Paris headquarters of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, he will be assigned to social and athletic work back of the firing line.

While in Middlebury he was an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and held the position of president of the college Association for one year. From the time of his graduation from Middlebury in 1912 until his return last year, he was in the employ of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. King and the two children have gone to Mr. King's home at Westhampton, Long Island, N. Y.

It is needless to say that Middlebury will greatly miss Mr. King. He always was interested in the welfare of the college and performed his duties carefully and punctually. The faculty loses in him a staunch friend, and the students lose one from whom they could always get needed advice and help.

118th OPENING OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

Duties of the War-Time Student Theme of the President's Address

The resumption of college activities after the long summer was characterized by a feeling of tense apprehension. The chapel service at 9 o'clock on September 20 marked the official opening, but many of the returning students were back early to adjust themselves to the new situation and find out how many of the familiar faces were missing. President Thomas answered the inexpressed query of a large share of the students in his admirable exposition of the function of the war-time student. This was the theme of his address which follows entire:

In opening this 118th year of Middlebury college we might ignore the situation of our country, hurrying its energies into the great war, and counsel how we might shut out from our minds during the coming months the distractions of public events and concentrate our attention on academic pursuits. I might urge you to forget as far as possible submarines and aeroplanes, and trenches and dugouts, and advise that since you are now in college, enlisted for study, you drop all thought of any personal relation to the great conflict or of any other topic connected with war.

But even if it were possible to divorce our thought from the stupendous events now occurring, and from the awakened passion of our nation to bear its part in the renovation of the world, it would not be patriotic for us to do so. As teachers and students we are still citizens, and even at the cost of considerable diversion from the educational endeavors which are our primary purpose, we must follow the course of the struggle, informing ourselves as best we may of the deeds of the armies and the fleets, and still more carefully seeking to work our way through to the real issues of the conflict and the principles which are being fought out for the world to live by after the great horror has passed. College men and women should allow none to excel them in patriotism, nor in patriotic interests in the problems and endeavors of their country.

But it would not be in the interest even of your education to attempt to forbid you all thought of the war and its issues while pursuing your studies. To ask you to forget the war would not be sound educational method. Education has for its object to make one at home in the world, to enable one to take his place as a man in the world of men. This war is changing the whole face of things: the life of man is going to be different in a thousand ways after it is over. An education, therefore, which is sound and practical, must fit one for life in the renovated world, and that means that the process by which it is becoming new, the principles and ideals which are being thrown into the discard and the new ones which are taking their places, must be taken into thoughtful consideration. You are expected in about twenty years to catch up with a very old world, and a world which has been moving the last three years at a pace never before maintainend. To ask you to remain indifferent to what is now occurring would be to propose to leave you a whole era behind the world in which you must live. Let us not try to forget the war, but rather let us inquire what the work of a college should be during the war. I propose that as my subject—the work of a liberal college during the present conflict of the nations.

Part of that work is direct,—service under the colors in army and navy. We are already represented by over one hundred alumni and former students and the list is growing daily. Middlebury is bearing her full part of the great sacrifice which the American colleges are making. When the statistics of the war are compiled, it will be found that a larger proportion of college men entered the service than of any other class. They are subject to the same draft and they were first to be called upon for the officers' training camps. Their eager and noble response has been an inspiration to the entire country and their part in the conflict will be a witness for years hence to the sound and thorough patriotism of the American colleges and their great value and importance in the life of our nation.

It may be we are by no means through with the sacrifice we must make. We have learned by this time to be deliberate, to wait until we learn where our service will count for most, but we stand ready, I trust, to the last man to place ourselves under the flag when the path of duty is clear. We are in the war to win. A part of our heritage in our mother tongue is the counsel of Tom Brown at Rugby,—"Boys, don't fight, but if you do fight, don't give up while you can stand or see". We tried to obey the first part of that motto, and we will not be found disobedient to the last if it takes the last man who can pass the surgeons.

But at present the nation has chosen whom she desired and through high officers of army and navy, through the National Commissioner of Education, and even by the voice of President Wilson, has bidden the rest of us maintain our college at the highest possible standard, both in attendance and in quality of work. There can be no question of the wisdom or the patriotism of that advice. It has been suggested that colleges and universities turn their laboratories during the war into experiment stations for war industries and occupations. They were not built for that purpose and for the most part such work can be done better elsewhere. A recent writer in The Nation has proposed that college faculties, freed from pressure in the care of students, become University Extension Lecturers and engage in a campaign to instruct the public in the meaning of democracy. There are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this suggestion which perhaps I need not take the time to mention.

I belive that a college can do its best work during the war by being a college and doing the normal work of a college under the stimulus of the great endeavor of the nation in its fight for world-wide freedom. I do not mean "college as usual", college as if the country were not involved in the greatest conflict of all times, but college as the issues and struggles of the war have revealed that a college ought to be. I think it can be shown that this great war has brou[illegible]e clear a

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FRATERNITY PROBLEMS FOR THE FRESHMAN

Lloyd C. Douglas of the University of Michigan Gives Practical Advice

In order that the students of the incoming class may give thought and consideration to the fraternity question before the rushing season closes October third. The Campus this week reprints an article of advice from a speech delivered by Lloyd C. Douglas at the University of Michigan.

It often happens that some of the best material is overlooked the first year by all the fraternities, and no one should feel that he is out of the game simply because a group of men failed to vote for him unanimously. If a man is made of the right stuff he is sure to prove himself eventually, and if he is bid into a fraternity later on, he may rest assured that he rightly earned the honor. On the other side of the question, it is highly unjust to look down on a neutral man simple because he is a neutral. Such an attitude is narrow and prevents one from acquiring the broad scope which every college man, above all others, should acquire. First of all we are Middlebury men. and the fraternities grouping should always be subordinate to that one idea. This is the true Middlebury spirit, and our success as a college will depend to a large extent on the earnestness with which we cherish and cultivate it.

"An invitation to join a fraternity originates in the organization; and any effort or apparent anxiety on your part to expose yourself to such an invitation is not only bad form, but highly useless.

"It is not absolutely essential to a successful university course that a student should be a fraternity member. Indeed, in many cases, it would have been very much better for a young man if he never heard of a fraternity. Whether a student should be advised to join a fraternity or not depends. It depends on the student and the fraternity. There are students and students. There also are fraternities and fraternities. Merely because a big house has some cryptic symbols on the door does not mean that it a wholesome place to live in or that the people who dwell there have any particular contribution to make to each other's lives.

"If some fraternity seems to be interested in you, don't let it go to your head. Maybe the attention is a compliment and maybe it isn't. It all depends, as I have indicated above. Seven chances out of nine, your name was sent to the fraternity by an alumnus in your home town. The fraternity is obliged to look you up, out of respect to the alumnus. Now, if you see anything in that to get excited over, you ought to be back in the Eighth Grade. Maybe you will fail to 'get by.' Don't bank on your election to membership. Don't talk to anybody anybody about your prospects. If you receive a 'bid,' keep your feet on the ground. Don't stop speaking to people. They can't help it.

"And be prepared for the shock of your life. After having been caressed and ice-creamed and hauled about in state all over Ann Arbor and environs in somebody's father's borrowed car and taken out on calling expeditions to sorority houses—a bewildering program of entertainment and hospitality—you will have a small button inserted in your coat lapel; almost immediately after which you will be dropped like a hot biscuit and reduced to the ranks.

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The Middlebury Campus.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STUDENTS OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

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Vol. XIII. SEPTEMBER 26, 1917. No. 12

To 1921

In welcoming the class of 1921 to the opportunities and duties symbolized by the term Middlebury College, the returning students, also, are brought face to face with a unique and perplexing situation. The routine of past years has been supplanted by new problems common to all.

While our brothers are hazarding their lives for cherished ideals of human brotherhood, our presence in these halls can be vindicated only by the performance of an equally important task, even though its direct results may not be perfectly obvious. Our peculiar part in the great world conflict was admirably set forth by President Thomas in his opening address at chapel. It is no life of ease or careless pleasure that we are to live, but rather one of intensive application to the duties at hand. The former is high treason to justice. The Campus purposes to serve in the most direct and practical manner possible the high ideals set forth by President Thomas, for it is and should be nothing more than the organ of the student body co-operating with faculty leadership.

To the class of 1921 we urgently appeal to join in hearty co-operation with the upper-classmen in making these ideals living realities during the aweful year ahead of us. In supporting the hands of our brothers at the front and preparing to grapple intelligently with the problems of reconstruction after the war will be found our first and highest duty.

The following editorial we reprint from *The Independent*, where it appeared a year ago.

The football coach demands and gets the utmost from every candidate for the team. He drops the duffer and quitter from the squad without a moment's compunction. As a disciplinarian he is the strictest of the strict. But he treats each player as a companion and an equal.

The professor is lenient with the candidate for a degree. He not only tolerates tawdry work but he sometimes passes the flunker. Probably a third of the college degrees are unearned. But he sits on high and treats the undergraduate as an inferior.

If the spirit of the football coach should be introduced into the classroom, the college graduate would kick more goals in the game of life.

War Committee Reports.

The first meeting of the War Service, Committee held September 22, resulted in the formulation of a definite schedule for the fall. The work of preparation for the coming campaign has proceeded steadily through the summer, and the committee is now in a position to serve our men in a more direct manner.

The report of the treasurer indicates a very fair increase over the initial fund raised last June from among the students and faculty. As a result of the summer's campaign, forty-nine alumni contributed $252.31. The previous amount of $57.50 raised in college makes a total of $309.81 Aside from this sum, there are a very few outstanding pledges amounting to a few dollars. This is far from the amount which will be necessary to properly carry on the work, and further contributions, however small, are earnestly solicited.

The Campus will be sent to every Middlebury undergraduate and alumnus in the service as rapidly as their names and addresses can be secured. This will furnish an excellent medium of exchange and should prove of much value to them. Contributions for its columns from the men in the service when sent to the committee, will be welcomed and appreciated.

Every alumnus and friend, who is himself not in the service is urged to co-operate in the work by writing to our men at the front. Names and addresses will be gladly furnished at any time on request.

A mutual benefit will be conferred by sending in names and addresses to the committee which may be unknown to it. As far as possible, the committee will keep in touch with all Middlebury men under the colors.

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION

Welcome To 1921.

On the opening night of college, September 20, the Y. W. C. A. welcomed the women of the incoming class by a reception held in Pearsons hall. Each newcomer was in charge of an upper classman for the evening. Mrs Thomas, Miss Ross, Miss Graves, Ruth A. Hesselgrave and Lucy Smith received the guests.

After a general social time Mrs. Bonney, accompanied by Mrs. Wiley, sang two songs, both of which were much enjoyed by the girls. Ruth A. Hesselgrave welcomed the class of 1921 to Middlebury and all that college holds in store for them. Miss Ross spoke of the opportunities open to college women and pointed out the possibilities offered to the class of 1921- Dorothy Nash and Helen Paine played a violin and piano duet, after which refreshments were served by the social committee of the association.

To the familiar air of "March, March on Down the Field", the girls formed for the snake dance, circling the room several times. Other Middlebury songs were sung, after which the four classes formed groups in each corner of the social hall. The upper classmen in turn cheered for the freshmen and the freshmen responded with a "Thank You". It was now bed-time for the freshmen and the girls dispersed.

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new ideal and purpose of college training, or at least a purpose different from that which many of us held formerly.

The aim of college education as held by those undertaking it has been for many years increasingly utilitarian. Young men and women have gone to college, in order to better their prospects in life, as a stepping stone to a profession or a place in business in which financial and social rewards would be increased. This has held true of students in liberal arts colleges as well as of those in technical institutions leading directly to an occupation. One of the favorite arguments for a college course has been a comparison of income of college graduates with those of only a high or elementary school education, and the argument has been used fully as frequently by classical and liberal institutions as by technical and professional schools.

The sacrifices of men on the battlefields and of the thousands in training for the service condemn this attitude, While our brothers are giving their lives in the service shall we pursue our selfish advantage here? While they face hardship and death, shall we plan and labor to increase the comfort and luxury wherein we may spend our life? I trust we are of worthier manhood than that.

Moreover the war reveals the insufficiency of the individualistic attitude. We might fit ourselves for high personal rewards and find it impossible to reap them because our whole nation is in bondage. We are dependent upon our country. Without a nation free, strong, and wealthy, none of us can be free, strong, or wealthy. Lowell's great lines,—

"What were our lives without thee!"

What were all our lives to save thee! were an appeal for patriotism, an apostrophe to the love of country; but they are also a statement of cold, substantial fact. In these terrible days nations have enemies which would enslave whole populations, rob them of their homes and livelihood, and ravage and burn the very temples in which they worship God. What profit a university training, fitting its possessor for a lucrative position, to a youth in Belgium today or to an Armenian graduate of an American college in Turkey? The question—What were our lives without our country—is a very practical inquiry as to fact and condition. Our lives without our country to defend and protect us, to make the conditions of our living enjoyable and uplifting, to guarantee for us a society in which justice, equity, and benevolence, prevail, were very little worth.

This war has led us very rapidly in the direction of some form of socialism. Individual effort, competitive strife for the largest possible share of the good things of the world, is giving way rapidly to community effort on a large scale and reaching down into the intricacies of life in order to protect and conserve the common good in which alone the individual may win and hold any good for himself. The movement affects even such personal matters as our daily food. It were never more clear that no man liveth to himself and no man dieth unto himself.

The Germans were the first of the great nations to learn the lesson and they are today the most highly organized and socialized people in the world. In their view every member of the empire, from the Kaiser to the humblest peasant, lives for the nation alone, and the nation has a right to all that he has and is and must direct his life to the last detail for the carrying out of the national purpose. Each contributing his part, whether in the army, the factory, or the field, they are putting forth a united energy that seems almost superhuman to make their empire the master of the world. The end they seek is power, and power in order to wealth, that they may rule by land and sea and be the master of the peoples of the earth, with none to make them fear.

Shall we fight them on their own level and try to put ourselves in the place they are seeking? Shall we seek to organize ourselves, politically, socially, and economically, to the end that we make ourselves one of the allied nations dominating the world, ruling it by military power, and crushing the liberty and life of others on the principle of the survival of the strongest?

It is the great achievement of President Wilson that he has brought into the clear and imbedded in the common mind through a phrase that will never be forgotten another and far higher purpose. The democracy which he has set in the heart of the world is no mere political and governmental method. The German statesmen who interpret it as an attempt at dictation as to their form of governmen miss the real meaning of it. We have lived at peace with imperial Germany all our lives and were strenuously desirous of continuing to do so. Our national spokesman suffered patiently for years reproach and rebukes without number for his insistence on neutrality toward the Imperial German Government. The change from neutrality to passionate attack, in which Mr. Wilson has carried the heart of America wholesouled with him, was caused and forced by immoral diplomacy and by savagery and inhumanism in the conduct of the war. We are fighting for something more than freedom of the seas, something other than to checkmate the plan of a central European empire ruling the world from its line of fortresses from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. We are fighting for the maintenance in human society of customs, laws, and usages which are proper to civilized humanity, and we are fighting against the attempt to establish the laws of the jungle as recognized and permanent usages in the relations of men and governments with each other. Our enemy is baby-murder on the high seas, and the bombardment of the cathedral at Rheims, and the rape of Belgian women, and the exile and enslavement of civilian workmen, and poison gas and defiled wells and the unsexing of Servian boys and the massacre of 750,000 Armenian women and children—the most dastardly and horrible crime ever committed under the eye of Almighty God. It is these things that have overcome all the natural impulses of the American people to abstain from war, and reversed the deep-imbedded national policy, sanctioned by Washington's great name, to hold ourselves aloof from European quarrels, and which have brought us heart and soul together to win against Germany. It is not merely to make the world safe for nations of democratic political method: it is to make the world safe for the ten commandments and the Golden Rule, to put down savagery and clear the way for a human society in accordance with principles of justice and charity.

A larger, nobler goal of manhood has dawned upon our horizon. We have been content hitherto to let things in general drift, while we made each for ourselves the most cheerful and comfortable place we could, with a large a share as possible of the good things of life, and of course with proper consideration for those personal principles and ideals which bring one happiness in the long run, as well as a decent regard for the rights and privileges of our fellowmen. Our manners and methods have been for the most part tolerable, but our purpose and goal have been wrong. Our philosophy has been individualistic, whereas in the future it must be social. We have based our life on the principle of the struggle for existence. Tempered with many amenities from our natural humane impulses as well as from the teachings of ethics and of religion, we have nevertheless held by the principle of the utmost possible for ourselves in the competitive struggle of the world as the mainspring of our life's endeavor. But the old world of competition and war, from which Darwin deduced the doctrine of the survival of the strongest,

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FRATERNITY PROBLEMS

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"Enjoy yourself, my friend, during these halcyon days of the rushing season. For a blissful week, you will be as one who is not a Freshman. After that, you will be as one who is a Freshman plus Don't I know?

"Now, honestly, if you threaten to burst with self appreciation over this honor that seems to be coming to you, reflect that hundreds of fellows, every way as acceptable as yourself, are passed, unnoticed, by fraternities because they lacked letters of recommendation from alumni at home.

"Don't be snobbish or overbearing in your attitude toward other students who do not belong to fraternities. In quire carefully about the local and national standing of your fraternity before you begin to blow about it. Maybe it's only a highpriced boarding-club with a mortgage on the house and some Greek letters on the dishes.

"If you are not asked to be a member of a fraternity, don't be sore. Above all, don't get any 'anti-frat' notions into your head. There are other less objectionable forms of suicide, if you really wish to dispose of yourself. Don't develop ambitions to organize another club or fraternity. We have quite enough. If you have the fraternity bee in your bonnet and cannot find peace until you are absorbed in one, go out for some form of athletics; make a name for yourself; do something to get into the limelight. Have a care, however, what you do. They have a calaboose in this town.

"Very seriously, now, many young men and women have had their whole college career spoiled, either by getting into the wrong fraternities where they never felt at home; or by failing to receive a 'bid' into a fraternity, thereby becoming embittered. Don't make a mistake here. This is a serious matter. You are no more justified in joining a fraternity just for the sake of being a 'fraternity man' than you would be safe in marrying just anybody to enjoy the distinction of being a 'husband.'' Look 'em over. It is an important consideration—the fraternity problem.''

Meeting of the Music Committee.

A meeting of the Y. W. C. A. music committee was held Friday evening for the purpose of arranging a musical program for the ensuing year.

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doubtless with all truth and accuracy, has become impossible. The struggle for existence may have obtained once, and it may be all right for tigers still, but as a philosophy of the men of the future, it is branded by the light of the flaming ruins of Europe as a doctrine of hell. If that is human nature, we must change it. If that is the world, the real and actual world of today, we must build a new world. It does not follow that a biological law which obtained in the era of the Saurians must hold good when man has come to his dominion. We may have descended from the brutes, but that is no reason why we should stay brutish. Man is also a creator, and in Galilee two thousand years ago there was sketched a model for his work that shall not pass from his heart till all things spoken by the prophets shall be fulfilled. "And I saw a new heaven, and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth are passed away."

The problem of youth, therefore, is not, How can I train myself for the position of largest personal advantage in a world of competitive struggle—but rather it is, What can I do to make myself a helpful and efficient worker toward the worthier world we must create? The task is not how to make one's self most successful as a competitor, but how to develop one's manhood to the greatest efficiency as a social unit.

The work of the college, accordingly, is to help you grip the problem and work out a solution of your personal relation to the world's freshly discovered task. You hear a great deal of the increasingly insistent call for men and women of scientific training in the industries and commerce of the country. The need of trained workers in the laboratories and draughting rooms cannot be supplied. But there is another need not less urgent and still more difficult of supply, that of men and women of mind and soul to understand and interpret the new order of things in our world. We are come to a new era. We have been living under the laws of the jungle and we must learn to live under the laws of God in the great family of man. We must work out and make clear a new constitution for human society on the basis of righteousness and justice and mercy. We must have a new philosophy of life, based not upon the struggle for existence, but upon the struggle for worthier existence. The wages of selfish endeavor for personal aggrandizement, such as we all sought for under the old regime, is death: the tightening grip at the throat of Germany proves it. From the war, which at first seemed to furnish evidence of the bankruptcy of Christianity, is coming the revelation that only on the basis of the Christian truth, Christian morals, and the Christian principle of life for the life of others can a stable and decent world be established.

This conception ought to give life to all our college occupation. A new world is in the making. We stand before the birth of a grander creation than that of the dead and barren stars. A new earth ruled by justice and brotherhood is forming in the throes of war before our eyes. The sign of the Galilean is in the sky for one more victory. All our text books must be re-written. The end of many a tendency and struggle recorded in history has now come into evidence, and in the light of the issue we must tell the whole story anew. The new ideal of humanity will affect our view of all ancient and modern literature. Political and social science and economics must open new chapters, more important than all which have gone before. Even the natural and physical sciences will take on new meaning from the higher and nobler purposes to which their laws and truths will be devoted. There is no institution which has a more practical and needful function just now than the college which is devoted to the study of the humanities. In the past our work may have seemed at times a bit unreal and you may have thought that we were holding you back from practical interests of vital moment. But nothing can be of greater moment than the principles and ideals of the manhood which henceforth is to be upon the earth. To work these out together and to establish in our minds the constitution of the world's new day when the lust of the conqueror shall no more devastate the earth and humanity shall unite its efforts, all for the welfare of all, is our college work the coming days and years, and may God grant us in the fulfillment of the task a zeal and devotion consonant with the nobility of the ambition.

Members of the Incoming Class: You begin college work at a time when thousands of your brothers in our great country are making the utmost sacrifice for the flag they love and for the cause of liberty and right. You can justify life in these pleasant halls and the privileges of academic fellowship at such a time as this only by your best endeavors to make yourselves such men and women as will bless and ennoble the nation they are defending with their lives. There is but one place for every true man and every true woman in this day of peril for our country—under the colors, either at the front, or with like devotion, for the country's good, in one of the needful tasks of peace. There is no task more needful than the development of manhood of the high ideals and the strength in the execution of them which the new era requires. To that task I charge you through all the coming four years to consecrate yourselves with a devotion worthy of those who represent us where deadly danger lies.

I now declare you duly matriculated students of Middlebury College and members of the class of 1921.

Football Schedule.

The football squad has been working out at Porter Field under the direction of Coach Murch for the past week and is gradually getting into shape. A number of last year's first team men are back, and according to all indications Middlebury will be represented by a better team this fall than the Vermont State Championship team which it had last year. The veterans who have returned are Captain Bower, Deufel, Myrick, Canty, C. Parker, Dake, and Anderson. A number of new men are showing good form, and there are a few husky freshmen who will make good linesman when they get rounded into shape.

The schedule as arranged by Manager Gorham is as good as usual, but the game with the University of Vermont is somewhat indefinite. Undoubtedly there will be one or two more games arranged later. The schedule at present is as follows:

September 29, Trinity at Hartford.
October 6, Amherst at Middlebury.
October 13, Dartmouth at Hanover.
October 20, Norwich at Middlebury
October 27, Stevens at Hoboken.
November 3, Norwich at Northfield.
November 10, Williams at Williamstown.
November 17, Boston College at Boston.
November 24, U. of Vermont at Middlebury.

Student Teachers in High School.

The following seniors returned a week before the regular college sessions began, in order to take up practice teaching in the Middlebury high school: Elsie Montieth, Marguerite Jones and Doris Kendall, instructors in home economics; Dorothy Brown, instructor in European history; Margaret Harris, instructor in American history; Marion Dean, Josephine Menotti, Bertha Farrell, and Helen Newton, instructors in French; Alice Chynoweth and Goldie Courtemanche, instructors in mathematics; Louise Norris, instructor in fourth-year Latin; Hannah Dvorcef, instructor in biology.

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ALUMNI NOTES

'71. F. M. Peck has left Madrid, N. Y., and is making his home with a daughter in Philadelphia.

'05. Word comes to Middlebury College that Jesse Carlyle French of the class of 1905 of Middlebury College enlisted with the 212th Overseas Battalion at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on January 20th, 1916. He went to the front with the 97th Battalion on September 18th. On November 30th he was again transferred to the Royal Canadian Regiment in the field after serving in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Depot. The name of Private French has not appeared on any official casualty list and, so far as is known at Militia Headquarters at Ottawa, he is well and serving with his corps. Before enlisting, Mr. French was Superintendent of Schools at Minnewaukan, N. D. He graduated from Middlebury in 1905 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa society.

Margaret Sheldon, '11, was married on September 1, in Kansas City, Missouri, to Captain Daniel Marsh Shewbrooks, '09, of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Gwendoline Morris and W. Eric B. Barnes were married on August 21 in New York City. Mr. Barnes is a graduate of the Columbus, Ohio, School of Aviation and is one of eight chosen to inspect French aviation and report to our government.

'11. E. S. S. Sunderland was invited to join the Root Commission to Russia, but did not accept.

'12. Ralph W. Hedges is teaching English in the High School of Bridgeport, Conn.

'13-'12. A daughter, Ruth Eleanor, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lacey Bump on August 29, at Potsdam, N. Y.

'14. On August 15, Florence M. Asceltine was married to Mr. John Branch, Jr., of St. Albans.

'12. Willys M. Monroe was in town last week renewing old acquaintances. He is studying at the Yale University Graduate School of Medicine. In February he is to sail for France as a surgeon and will be connected with the Yale Hospital.

At Bethel, on the evening of July 14, Miss Gladys M. Wilson and Mr. Robert E. Bundy were married. The ceremony took place at the Old Church in the presence of two hundred guests. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy are both members of the class of 1914. They will reside in Bethel, where Mr. Bundy is engaged in business.

'17. Karl W. Davis is studying in the Naval Reserve Radio School at Harvard. His address is Perkins Hall, Company 8, Cambridge, Mass.

Hazel Harding '17, was married to Charles Atherton Fort, '15, on August 11. They will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass.

ex-'18. On September 1 Edna M. Gill was married to Mr. Gilbert A. Hannah of Springfield.

'14. Charlotte Jenne is teaching in Maryland College for Women.

Eva Leland, ex-'17, and Donald W. Salisbury, '16, were married on June 22.

'17. Charlotte Marsh has a position for the coming year as physical instructor at Goddard Seminary in Barre.

ex-'20. Buena Anderson has transferred to Smith College.

'17. Winifred L. Jeffords was married on June 23 to Mr. Raymond Waldo of Holtville, Cal.

ex-'20. Word has been received of the marriage of Ruth Scott to Mr. Robert Chambers of Randolph, Vt.

Campus Subscriptions.

Attention is called to the fact that by action of the trustees of the college, following the presentation of a petition from the student body, the subscription price of the Campus has been placed upon the term bill and is payable at the beginning of each semester. In return for this concession, the Campus has been made a weekly.

Those students who have not yet handed in their subscriptions are requested to do so at the earliest opportunity. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated by the board.

College Notes.

An order for milk chocolate to be sold for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A. has been sent in, and the chocolate will soon be here.

The first Y. W. C. A. cabinet meeting of the college year was held at 1:45 Saturday afternoon in Pearsons Social Hall. Plans for the year were discussed.

A short meeting of the girls in Pearsons Hall was held Friday evening for the purpose of electing a house chairman. Marguerite Rogers was chosen to fill the position.

Ruth Alger, ex-'20, and Johanna Begiebing, ex-'20, were in town for a short visit before taking up their new work in Chautauqua in the South.

Ruth Cann, '19, is spending a week in "Midd" before leaving for the University of Michigan, where she will pursue the languages, thus preparing herself to fill a position in a foreign office.

On Thursday afternoon the freshman girls were called together in their various dormitories. The house rules were given to them and the purpose of the Student Government Association was explained.

UNION MEETING, SEPT. 27

IN

HEPBURN HALL

AT 7:30 P. M.

ALL MEN ARE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT.

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